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A COLLECTION OF PAPERS.

THE publiſhing a few Sermons, 'whilſt I live, the lateſt of which 'was preached about eight Years 'ſince, and the firſt above ſeven-'teen, will make it very natural 'for People to inquire into the 'Occaſion of doing ſo: And to 'ſuch I do very willingly aſſign theſe following 'Reaſons.

'Firſt, From the Obſervations I have been able to 'make for theſe many Years laſt paſt, upon our 'publick Affairs; and from the natural Tendency 'of ſeveral Principles and Practices, that have of late 'been ſtudiouſly revived, and from what has follow-'ed thereupon, I could not help both fearing and 'preſaging, that theſe Nations would ſome Time or 'other, if ever we ſhould have an Enterprizing Prince 'upon the Throne, of more Ambition than Virtue, 'Juſtice, and true Honour, fall into the Way of all 'other Nations, and loſe their Liberty.

'Nor could I help foreſeeing to whoſe Charge 'a great deal of this dreadful Miſchief, whenever it 'ſhould happen, would be laid, whether juſtly or un-'juſtly was not my Buſineſs to determine; but I re-'ſolv'd, for my own particular Part, to deliver my-'ſelf, as well as I could, from the Reproaches and 'the Curſes of Poſterity, by publickly declaring to

'all the World, that altho', in the conſtant Courſe
'of my Miniſtry, I have never failed, on proper
'Occaſions, to recommend, urge, and inſiſt upon, the
'loving, honouring, and the reverencing the Prince's
'Perſon, and holding it, according to the Laws, in-
'violable and ſacred, and paying all Obedience and
'Submiſſion to the Laws, tho' never ſo hard and in-
'convenient to private People: Yet did I never think
'my ſelf at Liberty, or authoriz'd to tell the People,
'that either *Chriſt*, St. *Peter*, or St. *Paul*, or any other
'holy Writer, had, by any Doctrine delivered by
'them, ſubverted the *Laws* and *Conſtitutions* of the
'Country in which they lived, or put them in a worſe
'Condition, with Reſpect to their Civil Liberties,
'than they would have been, had they not been Chri-
'ſtians. I ever thought it a moſt impious Blaſphemy
'againſt that holy Religion, to father any thing upon
'it that might encourage Tyranny, Oppreſſion, or
'Injuſtice in a Prince; or that eaſily render'd to make
'a free and happy People *Slaves* and *miſerable*. No:
'People may make themſelves as wretched as they
'will (but let not God be called into that wicked
'Party. When Force, and Violence, and hard Ne-
'ceſſity have brought the Yoak of Servitude upon a
'Peoples Neck, Religion will ſupply them with
'a patient and ſubmiſſive Spirit under it, till they can
'innocently ſhake it off: But certainly Religion never
'puts it on. This always was, and this at preſent
'is, my Judgment of theſe Matters: And I would
'be tranſmitted to Poſterity (for the little Share of
'Time ſuch Names as mine can live) under the Cha-
'racter of one who loved his Country, and would be
'thought a good *Engliſhman*, as well as a *good Cler-*
'*gyman*.

'This Character I thought would be tranſmitted
'by the following Sermons, which were made for,
'and preach'd in a private Audience, when I could
'think of nothing elſe but doing my Duty on the
'Occaſions that were then offer'd by God's Provi-

'dence,

'dence, without any Manner of Design of making 'them publick: And for that Reason I give them 'now as they were then delivered; by which I hope 'to satisfie those People who have objected a Change 'of Principles to Me, as if I were not now the same 'Man I formerly was. I never had but one Opinion 'of these Matters; and that I think is so reasonable, 'and well grounded, that I believe I never can have 'any other.

'Another Reason of my publishing these Sermons 'at this Time, is, that I have a Mind to do my self 'some Honour, by doing what Honour I could to the 'Memory of two most excellent Princes, & who have 'very highly deserved at the Hands of all the Peo-'ple of these Dominions, who have any true Value 'for the *Protestant Religion*, and the *Constitution* of the '*English Government*, of which they were the great '*Deliverers* and *Defenders*. I have lived to see their 'illustrious Names very rudely handled, and the 'great Benefits they did this Nation treated slightly 'and contemptuously. I have lived to see our De-'liverance from *Arbitrary Power* and *Popery*, traduced 'and vilified by some who formerly thought it was 'their greatest Merit, and made it part of their Boast 'and Glory to have had a little Hand and Share in 'bringing it about; and others who, without it, must 'have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Misery, meanly 'disclaiming it, and using ill *the glorious Instrument* 'thereof. Who could expect such a Requital of such 'Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting 'my self from the Number of *unthankful* People: 'And as I loved and honoured those great Princes 'living, and lamented over them when Dead, so I 'would gladly raise them up a Monument of Praise 'as lasting as any thing of mine can be; and I 'choose to do it at this time, when it is so unfashion-'able a thing to speak honourably of them.

'The Sermon that was preached upon the Duke of '*Glouceſter*'s Death, was printed quickly after and is

'now, becauſe the Subject was ſo ſuitable, joyn'd to 'the others. The Loſs of that moſt promiſing and 'hopeful Prince was, at that Time, I ſaw, unſpeak-'ably great; and many Accidents ſince have convin-'ced us, that it could not have been over-valued. 'That precious Life, had it pleaſed God to have pro-'longed it the uſual Space, had ſaved us many Fears 'and Jealouſies, and dark Diſtruſts, and prevented 'many Alarms that have long kept us, and will keep 'us ſtill, waking and uneaſy. Nothing remained to 'comfort and ſupport us, under this heavy Stroke, 'but the Neceſſity it brought the King and Nation 'under, of ſettling the Succeſſion in the Houſe of 'HANOVER, and giving it an *Hereditary Right*, by '*Act* of *Parliament*, as long as it continue *Proteſtant*. 'So much Good did God, in his merciful Providence, 'produce from a Misfortune, which we could never 'otherwiſe have ſufficiently deplored.

'The fourth Sermon was preached upon the Queen's 'Acceſſion to the Throne, and in the firſt Year in 'which that Day was ſolemnly obſerved, (for by 'ſome Accident or other, it had been over-look'd the 'Year before) and every one will, without the Date 'of it, that it was preached very early in this Reign, 'ſince I was able only to *promiſe* and *preſage* its fu-'ture Glories and Succeſſes, from the good Appear-'ances of Things, and the happy Turn our Affairs 'began to take; and could not then count up the 'Victories and Triumphs that, for ſeven Years after, 'made it, in the Prophet's Language, *a Name, and a* '*Praiſe among all the People of the Earth.* Never did 'ſeven ſuch Years together paſs over the Head of any '*Engliſh Monarch*, nor cover it with ſo much Honour: 'The Crown and Sceptre ſeemed to be the Queen's 'leaſt Ornaments. Thoſe, other Princes wore in com-'mon with Her: And Her great perſonal Virtues 'were the ſame before, and ſince. But ſuch was the 'Fame of Her Adminiſtration of Affairs at Home; 'ſuch was the Reputation of Her Wiſdom and Felicity

'in

'in chooſing Miniſters; and ſuch was then eſteemed
'their Faithfulneſs and Zeal, their Diligence and
'great Abilities in executing Her Commands: To
'ſuch a Height of military Glory did Her Great *Ge-*
'*neral* and Her *Armies* carry the *Britiſh* Name Abroad:
'Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt Her
'and Her *Allies*: And ſuch was the Bleſſing of God
'upon all Her Councils and Undertakings, that I am
'as ſure as Hiſtory can make me, no Prince of Ours
'was ever yet ſo proſperous and ſucceſsful, ſo loved,
'eſteemed, and honoured, by their Subjects and their
'Friends, nor near ſo formidable to their Enemies.
'We were, as all the World imagined then, juſt en-
't'ring on the Ways that promiſed to lead to ſuch a
'Peace, as would have anſwered all the Prayers of
'our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a
'moſt able Miniſtry, the Payments of a willing and
'obedient People, as well as all the glorious Toils and
'Hazards of the Soldiery; when God, for our Sins,
'permitted *the Spirit of Diſcord* to go forth, and, by
'troubling ſore the Camp, the City, and the Country,
'(and oh that it had altogether ſpared the Places ſa-
'cred to his Worſhip! to ſpoil, for a Time, this beau-
'tiful and pleaſing Proſpect; and give us, in its Stead,
'I know not what — Our Enemies will tell the reſt
'with Pleaſure. It will become me better to pray to
'God to reſtore us to the Power of obtaining ſuch a
'Peace, as will be to his Glory, the Safety, Honour,
'and the Welfare of the Queen and Her Dominions,
'and the general Satisfaction of all Her High and
'Mighty Allies. *May* 2, 1712.

FIRST PROTEST.

1. WE conceive ſuch an Order, as is propos'd in the Queſtion, to be abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe We are fully convinc'd that the Duke of *Ormond* does lie under ſome Order of Reſtraint from Acting Offenſively, not only from the Accounts which are

publick both here and in *Holland*, of his declaring it to Prince *Eugene*, and to the Deputies of the States at their late Conſultation, when both Prince *Eugene*, and thoſe Deputies, earneſtly preſs'd him to joyn in Attacking the *French* Army, which was then known to be much Inferior to that of the Allies, both in the Number and Condition of the Troops; but alſo, for that nothing of this whole Matter was deny'd by thoſe Lords who have the Means of knowing theſe Facts, as undoubtedly wou'd have been without Scruple, had not the ſaid Facts been true; ſince no Scruple was made of Acquainting the Houſe with a ſubſequent Order very lately ſent to the Duke of *Ormond*, allowing him to joyn in a Siege, which is a further Evidence that he had before ſome Order of Reſtraint, for otherwiſe this laſt Order would be unneceſſary and abſurd; it being a general, conſtant, and ſtanding Inſtruction to every Commander in Chief, by Land or Sea, to do his utmoſt Endeavour to annoy the Enemy. And it is manifeſt by this laſt Order, that even in the Opinion of the Miniſters, it was expedient to take off this Reſtraint to ſome degree; and the leaving the Duke of *Ormond* ſtill under a Reſtraint from giving Battle to the *French*, ſeems moſt unaccountable, and inconſiſtent with the Liberty indulg'd to him of joyning in a Siege, and renders it altogether uſeleſs: For no Place, when taken, will be of ſuch Advantage to the Allies, as *Cambray*, which opens a free Paſſage for Our Army into the Heart of *France*; and 'tis impoſſible to beſiege that Place without Diſlodging the *French* from their Incampment; and this is alſo impoſſible, if the *French* will keep their Ground. Other Attempts ſeem to be of little Uſe, but may ſerve to give the *French* Time, which they do not want Skill to improve.

2. We conceive it to be Derogatory to Her Majeſty's Honour, to publick Faith, and that Juſtice which is due to Her Majeſty's Allies; and that 'tis

a ſort of Impoſing upon Our Allies a Ceſſation of Arms without their Conſent, and in the moſt prejudicial manner, becauſe they were not ſo much as acquainted with it, and ſo might have been led into great Difficulties; beſides that, it fruſtrates all Eſſential Advantages againſt the Common Enemy, which may be of Fatal Conſequence to this Nation, and all *Europe*.

3. Becauſe it was acknowledg'd that a *General Peace* was not concluded, as indeed it is very unlikely it ſhould be, there having been no Anſwers in Writing given by the *French* to the Specifick Demands of the Allies, tho' the ſame were deliver'd to the *French* Three Months ago; and it was further declar'd, that there was no *Separate Peace*, nay, that ſuch a *Peace* would be *Fooliſh*, *Knaviſh*, and *Villainous*: And therefore while We are in *War*, and having no Security of a *Peace*, We conceive that ſuch an Order of Reſtraint is a plain Neglect of all thoſe happy Opportunities, which *Providence* might, and lately did, put into Our Hands of Subduing Our Enemy, and forcing him to a Juſt and Honourable *Peace*. And ſurely it is imprudent and dangerous to rely on the Promiſes of *France*, which are ſo far from being any Security, that even a *Peace* would not be ſafe, in Our Opinion, unleſs it be ſuch as gives ſo full Satisfaction to the Allies, that they ſhall be willing to joyn with Us in a mutual Guaranty of it.

4. Her Majeſty having with great Wiſdom declar'd to this *Parliament*, that the beſt means of obtaining a good *Peace*, is to make early Preparations for *War*, and a vigorous Proſecution of it; and ſince the *Parliament* has with great Duty and Deference to Her Majeſty, and a Zeal for the Intereſt of their Country, and of *Europe*, given very great Supplies for that Purpoſe, We conceive that ſuch an Order of Reſtraint being very different from that Declaration of Her Majeſty, muſt be the Effect of very ill Advice; by which the *Parliament's* good In-

tentions

tentions will be defeated, and all thoſe heavy Loads of Taxes, which they have for ſo good Purpoſes chearfully given, render'd fruitleſs and unneceſſary, and may, in Concluſion, after having thus trifled away our Wealth and Time, bring Us into the Neceſſity of Accepting ſuch a *Peace*, as ſhall pleaſe an inſolent and domineering Enemy to give Us.

SECOND PROTEST.

Die Sabbati 7. Junii, 1712.

THE Houſe was moved, That theſe Words might be added at the Cloſe of the Motion for an Addreſs upon Her Majeſty's Speech, *(viz.)*

And in Order to that, to pray Her Majeſty to take ſuch Meaſures in concert with her Allies, as may induce them to joyn with Her Majeſty in a mutual Guaranty.

After Debate,

The Queſtion was put, Whether thoſe Words ſhould be added?

It was Reſolved in the Negative.

Diſſentient'

We think it neceſſary to have the Security propoſed of a general Guaranty, and the rather, becauſe we conceive the Terms of Peace that are offered, have proceeded from a ſeparate Negotiation, carry'd on by the Miniſters with *France*, without any Communication thereof to the principal Allies, particularly the *States-General*, as they ſay in their Letter to Her Majeſty, (whoſe Intereſt Her Majeſty was pleaſed to declare to this Parliament, She look'd upon as Inſeparable from Her Own) and we conceive this Negotiation to be contrary to thoſe Orders which Her Majeſty declared to this Houſe, in anſwer to their Addreſs, That She had given to Her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to concert with thoſe of Her Allies; and the Reſolution expreſſed in Her Meſſage, *Janu.* 17. of a ſtrict Union, in which She propoſed to joyn with them in Order to obtain a Good Peace, and to Guaranty

and

and Support the ſame, as She had before declared in Her Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion, That She would unite with them in the ſtricteſt Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the General Peace Secure and Laſting; and contrary to the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance, which expreſly obliges all the Allies not to treat, unleſs jointly, and with the common Advice of the other Parties.

And we conceive, That the refuſal of theſe Words propoſed to be added, may be look'd upon by the Allies, as if this Houſe approved this Method of tranſacting with *France*, which may ſeem to them to tend to a Separate Peace, of which Her Majeſty has declared Her Diſlike, and which was acknowledg'd in this Houſe to be fooliſh, and knaviſh, and would be of pernicious Conſequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary for their mutual Security, and leave us expoſed to the Power of *France*, there being little reaſon to expect their future Help, after ſuch a groſs Breach of Truſt.

And we further conceive, That ſuch a ſeparate Proceeding may create in the Allies ſo great a Diſtruſt, as may tempt them to take the like Meaſures, and ſo give the *French* Opportunity to break that Union which has hitherto been ſo uſeful to us, and formidable to them; any appearance whereof muſt encourage *France* either to delay the Concluſion of a Peace, or to impoſe upon the Allies in the further Progreſs of the Treaty.

A perfect Union among the Allies ſeems to us to be more neceſſary in the preſent Caſe, becauſe the foundation upon which all the Offers of *France*, relating to *Great-Britain*, as well as to the Allies, are built, *viz.* A Renunciation of the Duke of *Anjou* to that Kingdom, is, in our Opinion, ſo fallacious, that no reaſonable Man, much leſs whole Nations, can ever look upon it as any Security. Experience may ſufficiently convince us, how little we ought to rely

upon

upon the Renunciation of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; and though the preſent Duke of *Anjou* ſhould happen to think himſelf bound by his own Act, which his Grand-father did not, yet will his Deſcendants be at liberty to ſay, That no Act of his could deprive them of their Birthright, and eſpecially when it is ſuch a Right as, in the Opinion of all *Frenchmen*, ought Inviolably to be maintained by the Fundamental Conſtitution of the Kingdom of *France*.

And we humbly think it unſafe to depend upon this principal part of the Treaty's executing itſelf, by ſuppoſing it will be the Intereſt of *France* to ſupport it, ſince, on the contrary, it is manifeſt by the *French* Endeavours, ever ſince the *Pyrenean* Treaty, to unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, they look upon that Union to be their greateſt Intereſt, and the moſt effectual Means of eſtabliſhing the Univerſal Monarchy in the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

And if it were reaſonable to imaginable, that the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* ſhou'd remain in diſtinct Branches of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; yet this is contrary to the Grand-Alliance itſelf, which recites the Uſurpation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy by the *French* King for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the principal Cauſe of this War.

As to *Port Mahon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Aſſiento*, and the other Advantages to *Britain*, propoſed by *France*, (beſides that they are all precarious, and in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they pleaſe) conſidering the Scituation of thoſe Kingdoms, and the vaſt Wealth and Strength which will be left to them, we conceive it impoſſible for any Man to look on theſe as a Compenſation to *Britain* in any degree, for the leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, beſides other manifeſtly fatal Conſequences, muſt be extremely prejudicial to our Woollen-Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it.

As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it

will

will be a great Safety to our Home-Trade, yet we have reaſon to apprehend by what was ſaid in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be demoliſh'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho' they are not perfectly adjuſted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in ſuch a State of Inſecurity, as is abſolutely inconſiſtent with our own Safety.

The *Rhine* is propoſed for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Straſburg* and *Hunningen* in the Hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been look'd upon as the Key of the Empire.

The Propoſals of *France* relating to the Barrier for the *States-General*, not only deprives them of all the Places taken ſince the Year 1709, but alſo of two or three Places more included in the Demands made by the *States* in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly inſufficient, and conſequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.

Portugal ſeems to be wholly abandoned to the Power of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the great Advantages we have received during this War by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might ſtill be extremely beneficial to us.

Upon the whole, there is ſo very little and inconſiderable a difference between theſe Offers of *France*, and thoſe made at *Utrecht*, *Feb.* the 11th, N. S. and Sign'd *Huxelles*, (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both ſeem to be the Effect of a ſecret and particular Negociation with *France*; and this Houſe having unanimouſly concurr'd in Expreſſing to Her Majeſty their utmoſt Reſentment at thoſe Terms Offered to Her Majeſty and Her Allies by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and Her Majeſty having Graciouſly accepted that Our Addreſs, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with her Hearty Thanks, We cannot in Reſpect to Her Majeſty, or Juſtice to Our Country, Retract that Opinion, nor think the Terms

now

now Good for Us or the Allies, or give any ſeeming Approbation of them, which then were receiv'd by this Houſe, and all the *Allies*, with *Scorn* and *Deteſtation*.

For theſe Reaſons, we are of Opinion, that the Offers of *France* are Fallacious and Inſnaring, no way proportioned to the Advantages which Her Majeſty, (from the great Succeſſes which it has pleaſed God to Bleſs Her and Her Allies during the whole Courſe of this War) might juſtly expect for Her own Kingdoms and for Them, very unſufficient for preſerving a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, for the future Security of Her Majeſty and Her Allies, though they ſhould be never ſo exactly perform'd, and yet, even ſuch as they are, there is no Effectual Security Offer'd for the Performance of them, which makes it abſolutely neceſſary, as we conceive, that ſuch Meaſures ſhou'd be taken, in concert with the Allies, as may induce them to join with Her Majeſty in a *Mutual Guaranty*.

A Liſt of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

DUKES.

Simon Harcourt, Ld. Harcourt. L. *Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain.*

Robert Harley, E. of Oxford, Lord High Treaſurer.

‖ *John Sheffield*, D. of *Buckingham, and* Normanby, *Lord Preſident.*

Dr. John Robinſon, Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, Ld. Privy-Seal.

Tho Howard, *D. of* Norfolk, *E. Marſhal, and Hereditary Marſhal of* England.

* Cha. Seymour, *D. of* Somerſet.

Charles Lenos, *D. of* Richmond.

‖ Cha. Fitz-Roy, *D. of* Cleveland *and* Southampton.

Cha. Fitz-Roy, D. of Grafton.

James Butler, *D. of* Ormond.

‖ *Henry Somerſet, D. of Beaufort.*

Geo. Fitz-Roy. *D. of* Northumb.

Cha. Beauclair, *D. of St.* Albans.

* Charles Paulet, *D. of* Bolton.

Meinh. Schonburgh, *Duke of* Schonburgh.

‖ *Char. Talbot, D. of Shrewsbury, Ld. Chamberl. of the* Queen's *Houſh.*

‖ *Thomas Oſborne, D. of* Leeds.

Wrioth. Ruſſel, *D. of* Bedford.

* Wm. Cavendiſh, *D. of* Devonſh.

* John Churchill, *D. of* Marlboro.

* John Manners, *D. of* Rutland.

* John Montague, *D. of* Montague.

Geor. Auguſtus, *D. of* Cambrid.

Elec. Pr. of Brunſwick Lunemburg.

Char. Douglas, *Duke of* Dover.

‖ *Henry de Grey, Duke of* Kent.

James Hamilton Douglaſs, *D. of* Brandon *and* Hamilton.

MARQUISSES.

‖ *Rob. Bertie, Marquis of* Lindſey, *Ld. Great Chamberlain of* England.

* Evel. Pierpoint, *M. of* Dorcheſt.

EARLES.

* James Stanley, *Earl of* Derby.

Theo. Haſtings *E. of* Huntington.

* Tho. Herbert, *E. of* Pembro. &c.

* Henry Cliuton, *E. of* Lincoln.

* Hen. Howard, *E. of* Suffolk *and* Bindon, *Dep. E. Marſhal of* Engl.

‖ *Lionel Cranfield Sackvile, E. of Dorſet and Middleſex.*

James Cecil, *E. of* Salisbury.

John Cecil, *Earl of* Exeter.

* Scroop.

* Scroop Egerton, *E. of* Bridgwa.
John Sidney, *E. of* Leiceſter.
‖ *G. Compton*, *E. of Northampton.*
Edw. Hen. Rich. *E. of* Warw. &c.
‖ *Baſil Fielding*, Earl of *Denbigh.*
Powlet St John, *E. of* Bolingbr.
Tho. Fane, *E. of* Weſtmorland.
‖ *Char. Montague*, E. of *Manche.*
Hen-Bowes Howard, *E. of* Berkſh.
Richard Savage, *Earl* Rivers.
Cha. Mordaunt, *E. of* Peterboro.
Tho Grey, *E. of* Stamford.
‖ *Charles Finch*, E. of *Winchelſea.*
Phil. Stanhope, *E. of* Cheſterfi.
Thomas Tufton, *E. of* Thanet.
Char Spencer, *E. of* Sunderla.
‖ *Nicholas Leake*, E. of *Scarſdale.*
Ed. Montague, *E. of* Sandwich.
‖ *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*
Algernon Capell, *E. of* Eſſex.
‖ *George Brudenel*, E. of *Cardigan.*
‖ *Anneſley*, E. of *Angleſey.*
Wil. Hen. Granville, *E. of* Bath.
* Charles Howard, *E. of* Carliſle.
Thomas Bruce, *E. of* Ailesbury.
Rich. Boyle, *E. of* Burlington.
Ant. Aſhly Cooper, *E. of* Shaftsb.
Edward-Hen. Lee, *E. of* Litchfi.
‖ *Thomas Lennard*, E. of *Suſſex.*
‖ *Cha Bodvile Roberts*, E. of *Radnor*
‖ *William Paſton*, E. of *Yarmouth.*
* Jam. Berkeley, *E. of* Berkeley.
* Daniel Finch, *E. of* Nottingham
‖ *Montag. Venables Bertie*, E. of *Abingdon.*
Baptiſt Noel, *E. of* Gainsborough.
Robert Darcy, *E. of* Holderneſs.
‖ *Other Windſor*, E. of *Plymouth:*
James Ratcliff, *E. of* Derwentw.
Hen-Stafford Howard, *E. of* Staf.
* William Bentinck, *E. of* Portland
‖ *Arth. Herbert*, E. of *Torrington.*
* Rich. Lomley, *E. of* Scarborough.
George Booth, *E. of* Warringt.
* Richard Newport, *E. of* Bradfo.
Will Zuleſtein, *E. of* Rochford.
Arnold Jooſt Van Keppel, *E. of* Albermarle.
Tho. Coventry, *E. of* Coventry.
* Edward Ruſſel, *E. of* Orford.
‖ *Edward Villiers*, E. of *Jerſey.*
H. d'Auverquerque, *E. of* Granth.
‖ *John Campbell*, E. of *Greenwich* (Duke of *Argyle.*)
* Tho. Wharton, *E. of* Wharton.
‖ *John Poulet*, E. of *Poulet*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.
* Sidney Godolphin, *E. of* Godol.
‖ *Hugh Cholmondeley*, E. of *Cholmondeley*, Treaſurer to the Queens Houſhold.
‖ *Tho. Wentworth*, E. of *Strafford.*
‖ *Robert Shirley* E. of *Ferrers.*
‖ *William Legg*, E. of *Dartmouth.*

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viſ.* Hereford.
Henry Browne, *Viſ.* Montacute.
‖ *Lawrence Fienes*, Viſc. *Say* & *Sele*
Tho. Bellaſyſe, *Viſ.* Falconberg.
* Char. Townſend, *Viſ.* Townſend
‖ *Tho. Thynne*, Viſ. *Weymouth.*
‖ *William Hatton*, Viſ. *Hatton.*
Talbot Yelverton, Viſ. Longuev.
Richard Lowther, *Viſ.* Lonſdale.
Henry St. John, Viſ. Bullingbrook

BARRNS.

George Nevil, *Lord* Abergaveny.
Ja. Touchet, *L.* Audley, (*Earl of* Caſtlehaven.
‖ *John Weſt*, Lord *De la War.*
* Char. Mildmay, *L.* Fitzwalter.
Ed. Ward, *L.* Dudley *and* Ward.
Edward Stourton, *L.* Stourton.
‖ *R Verney*, L. *Willoughby of Brook.*
William Paget, *Lord* Paget.
‖ *Tho. Howard*, L. *Howard of Effingh.*
William North, *Lord* North *and* Gray, *of* Rolleſton.
James Bruges, *L.* Chandos.
‖ *Will. Ferdinand Cary*, L. *Hunſdon.*
Robert Petre, *Lord* Petre.
Tho. Arundel, *L.* Arundel *of* Ward.
H. Clifton, *Lord* Clifton.
H. Dormer, *Lord* Dormer *Oſreing.*
Henry Roper, *Lord* Tenham.
Foulk Grevil, *Lord* Brook.
Nevil Lovelace, *L.* Lovelace.
Baneſted Maynard, *L.* Maynard.
‖ *Cha. Howard*, L. *Howard of Eſcri.*
* Char. Mohun, *L.* Mohun.
* Thomas Leigh, *L.* Leigh.
William Byron, *L.* Byron.
John Vaughan, *L.* Vaughan, *Earl of* Carberry.
Will. Widdrington, *L.* Widdringt.
John Colepeper, *L.* Colepeper.
Lewis Watſon, *L.* Rockingham.
* *Robert Sutton*, L. *Lexington.*
Marmaduke Langdale, *L.* Langda.
‖ *W. Berkeley*, L. *Berkeley* of Strat.
Char. Cornwallis, L. *Cornwallis.*
‖ *Nathaniel Crew*, Lord *Crew*, (and Lord-biſhop of *Durham*)
John Arundel, *L.* Arund. *of* Tretice

‖ William

* William Craven, L. Craven.
Hu. Clifford, Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh.
‖ *Peregrine Osborne*, L. *Kiverton.*
‖ *John Carteret*, L. *Carteret.*
‖ *Charles Bennet*, L. *Offulſton.*
‖ *William Stawel*, L. *Stawel.*
‖ *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford.*
Jam. Waldgrave, Ld. Waldgrave.
‖ *John Aſhburnham*, L. *Aſhburnha.*
William Farmer, L. Leimpſter.
‖ *Charles Butler*, L. *Butler of Weſton* (Earl of *Arran.*
‖ *H. Herbert*, L. *Herbert of Cherbury*
* John Thompſon, L. Haverſham
‖ *Chriſtopher Vane*, L. *Barnard.*
* John Somers, L. Somers.
* Charles Montague, L. Hallifax.
‖ *Heneage Finch*, L. *Guernſey.*
John Leviſon Gower, L. Gower.
‖ *Fran-Seymour Conway*, L. *Conw.*
* John Harvey, L. Harvey.
* William Cowper, L. Cowper.
Thomas Pelham, L. Pelham.

SCOTCH PEERS.

‖ —— Boyle, Lord Boyle,
‖ James Compton, Ld. Compton.
‖ Charles Bruce, Lord Bruce.
George Hay, Lord Hay.
‖ Thomas Windſor, Ld Mountjoy.
‖ Henry Paget, Lord Burton.
‖ Thomas Manſell, Ld. Manſell.
Tho. Willoughby, Ld. Midleton.
‖ Tho. Trevor, Ld. Trevor.
‖ Geo. Grandville, Ld. Langſdown.
‖ Samuel Maſſam, Ld. Maſſam.
‖ Thomas Foley, Ld. Foley.
‖ Allen Bathurſt, Ld Bathurſt.
* James Hamilton, *D.* Hamilton.
* John Murray, *D. of* Athol.
William Keith, *Earl Marſhal.*
‖ *Ant. Montgomery*, E. of *Eglingt.*
Will. Johnſon, *Marq. of* Anandal.
‖ *Thomas Hay*, E. of *Kinnoul.*
* *John Areskine*, Earl of *Mar.*
Hugh Campbell, E. of *Londoun.*
‖ *Alexander Hume*, E. of *Hume.*
‖ *William Levingſton*, E. of *Kilſyth*
* *Daniel Carmegre*, E. of *Southeſk.*
Geor. Hamilton, E. of *Orkney.*
John Elphingſton, Ld. *Balmarino.*
Archi. Primroſe, E. of *Roſeberry.*
‖ *Walter Stuart*, Ld. *Blantyre.*
Archibal Campbell E. of *Ilay.*

BISHOPS.

His Grace Dr. *Thomas Tenniſon*, Ld. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury.*
His Grace Dr. *John Sharp*, Lord Archbiſhop of *York.*
Dr. *Hen. Compton*, L. B. of *London.*
Dr. *Nathaniel Crew*, L. Biſhop of *Durham*, (and Lord *Crew.*)
Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, Baronet, Lord Biſhop of *Winchester.*
Dr. *Will. Lloyd*, L. Bp. of *Worceſter*
* Dr. *Tho. Spratt*, L. Bp. of *Rocheſt.*
Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, L. Bp. of *Saru.*
Dr. *Humphry Humphreys*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford.*
Dr. *John Hough*, Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry.*
* Dr. *John Moore*, Ld. Bp. of *Ely.*
Dr. *Richard Cumberland*, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Edw. Fowler*, L. Bp. of *Gloceſt.*
* Dr. *Will. Talbot*, L. Bp. of *Oxf.*
* Dr. *John Evans*, L. Bp. of *Bang.*
D. *Wil. Nicholſon*, L. Bp. of *Carliſ.*
* Dr. *George Hooper*, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells.*
Dr. *Will. Wake*, L. Bp. of *Lincol.*
Dr. *John Tyler*, L. Bp. of *Landaff.*
Dr. *Off-ſpring Blackhall*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter.*
* Sir *William Daws*, Baronet, L. Biſhop of *Cheſter.*
Dr. *Charles Trimnell*, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich.*
* Dr. *William Fleetwood*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*
Dr. *Thomas Manningham*, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Dr. *Philip Biſs*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Davids.*
Dr. *John Robinſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol.*

Thoſe not Mark'd Abſent.

FINIS.

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